that the laws are equitably administered, and then we shall have a fair election. If the Government will not come to the aid of the loyal people of the city in this way, they will have no opportunity to vote their senti-ments on the 13th inst., and any attempt on their part

to exercise their rights will result in a bloody conflict. There has been a halt called in the rebel ranks. They are striving to rule Bob McLane off the track in Winter Davis's District. In the HId. District, they find it hard to get a man to run against Leary. Chas. B. Calvert is the Union candidate against Hughes in the Ist District. The election of all the Union candidates in the country districts is now conceded by the rebels, but they intend to make a desperate fight in the city districts, and unless they are detached from their hold on the police power, they will use it to the ut-

\* The police walking in front of the Elmira Regiment, the her day, formally satuted Mrs. Cary's Secession flag, insultingly other day, formally satured as troops.

## FROM NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 4, 1861. Maryland has at least one lofty patriot, one unquali fied foe of Secession, one genuine Union man, within her borders. Yes, many, and I am glad of the opportunity of testifying to it and publishing the fact to the world through THE TRIBUNE. That one man of mark is true, and that the people of this section van and do respond to noble appeals to their patriotism and fearless defiance of traitors and rebels, has been clearly manifeeted here to-day. At a public meeting held in this town, to hear the address of ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, compris ing the three western counties of the State, Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany, that gentleman ably attested his adhesion to the Constitution and the Union, and the multitude who heard him gave unmistakable evidence of their earnest sympathy with the sentiments he uttered, by their hearty but discriminating ap-

proval. Frank Thomas, as he is commonly called, is no demagogue, and his speech was not a mere electioneering angue to catch votes. If it were of this character should not refer to it as worthy of notice in your columps. Thirty years ago, in the days of Jackson, he was a prominent public man, and but for domestic affliction would probably have become more eminent; but for twenty years he has declined political honors and lived secluded on his farm. The peril of his country, however, has roused his patriotism, and, entirely uninfluenced by any political ambition, at the spontaneous call of the people, who instinctively in a great crisis select a leader equal to the emergency, he has again entered into the political arena. I say this confidently, knowing the facts and judging the man by the honest expression of his heart and the logical soundness of his views on the great question of the day, so clearly and vigorously expressed in his address to the people. He was a Jackson Democrat, and his political experience in the days of Nullification enables him to give personal testimony to historical facts showing the origin and progress of the atrocious rebellion incited by Southern traitors, which has culminated after long years of cunning, plotting, and political intrigue.

Thus, Mr. Thomas strips the rebellion of its specious pretexts and impudent assumptions for justification, which have deluded the weak and unsuspecting, and made traitors of whole communities through their prejudices and sympathies, and fixes the infamous crime of treachery to the most beneficient of governments upon its real authors and abettors-unprincipled and ambitious Southern politicians. Such arguments as these enlighten the mind of the people here, and dispel the delusions under which many of them labor; and we may hope that when our armies bave crushed rebellion in every Southern State, the Federal authority again holds undisputed away everywhere, as it does to-day in Maryland and the leading traitors have expiated their crime on the gallows, that the ignorant masses of the South will be made in the same way to understand how they have been betraved as well as the Government, and be brought to a willing and sincere allegiance.

The history of this rebellion, in all its manifold details, from its inception to its calcination, has yet to be written. Many Democratic eyes will be opened by late events to the significance of party movements and political measures of which they never dreamed before, the designs of cunning conspirators having been cloaked by hypecrisy. The Chapter of Iniquity can now be

The personal reminiscences of Frank Thomas today were edifying, and his reference to the famous toast of Gen. Jackson, which is now the inspiring motto on the banners of the PatriotStates, "The Union must and shall be preserved," shows how valuable would be such a Political History of the Rebellion, disclosed in all its tortuous paths and villainous intrigues. The occasion of that toast, a private dinner to Jackson on Jefferson's Birth-day in 1829, is little known, and the secret of its inspiration has been hidden entirely from the public eye. Gen. Jackson probably never did a more patriotic and deed than when he proposed as a toast that emphatic and indignant rebuke of the designs of traitors, who ventured to tamper with his integrity and his devotion to the Constitution and the Union. There is, at least, historical justice and retribution in the fact that this concise formula of Consti tutional doctrine and patriotic resolve, elicited by a base attempt to compass treachery to the Government by insidious appeals to ambition in the early days of rebellious conspiracy, should be the watchword with which true Patriots now charge bome their convictions and their determination upon full-grown Rebellion.

Mr. Thomas freely confessed some of his political ains, among which he reckoned as heinous ones, were his votes for Frank Pierce and James Buchanan, for which he adjured the forgiveness of God and his country. He told when he had his suspicions first aroused of treachery in the Southern politicians. In 1837 he was in the Democratic Party Committee which introduced the famous Atherton Resolutions, and, at one of its meetings, Dixon H. Lewis, Rhett and Pinckney, who were not members, but represented the Calhoun faction, proposed the introduction of a plank in the party platform, as the price of their allegiance, declaring the unconstitutionality of any interference with Slavery by Congress in the Territories. This was one of the insideous schemes of the plotters at that early day, to excite animosity between the North and the South, and bring about a dissolution of the Union. Agitation was the key-note then, and the vile hypocrites, who have instigated agreation of the Slavery question by every cunning device to effect this diaboli cal object, have had the effrontery to stigmatize the North with this political sin, while they have systematically used it as their most potent engine of treachery.

The opponent of Gov. Thomas is Col. Geo. Schley, a prominent lawyer of this place, who is a Peace Union man, or one of those strange political monsters of recent creation, nearly or quite extinct in the North, but still extant in the Border Slave States-a Union man with Secession principles! He will be beat out of sight. Thomas is a thorough-going Coercionist-he goes for war to the knife against traitors. While he deprecates and deplores the neutral position of Maryland, as incompatible with the patriotic duty of her citizens, and a blot upon her escurcheon which will be lamented in the future, be is unwilling, since the immediate peril of the Government has passed, and the glorious uprising of the North has furnished more men to fight its battles than are needed, that she shall not take an active part in the contest now; but if her arms were required in defense of the Union he would muster men at every cross road in the State. If, at any time they need a leader and can't get a better man, then they can eall on him. He will fight the traitors, and hang them as high as Haman!

The position of Maryland in the coming Congress important, and for this reason mainly I have defined the olitical status of the people and the candidates in a

The meeting of the Legislature to-day at Frederick

causes no concern, and it is thought they will only meet to adjourn. We hear of the military movements t ward Harper's Ferry, but as yet see nothing of them.

## RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, June 1, 1861. Having lived in this vicinity several years, and having traveled extensively through the adjoining Slave States I am able to give you particular information regarding the topography of these regions, which, to some extent, I did in my last letter, and also, regarding the people of these States and their ability to sustain themselves in the war upon which they have

entered. At present Missouri need not be considered as likely to resist the Government, and this for two reasonsone, because the majority of her people are in favor of the Union, and the other, because her Governor, and some of her leading men, though exceedingly anxious to secede, simply dare not, and it is enough now to say that, if Gov. Jackson escapes hanging before this business is through, he will be more fortunate than I am willing to predict. So, for the time being, we may lay Missouri on the shelf as out of the way.

Kentucky, on the whole, is a good and wealthy State. She is rich in good farms, in energetic, able bedied and healthful men, and when compared with the rest of the South as being self-sustaining, and as possessed of whatever makes a people prosperous and happy, she is worth all the Cotton States combined. Her soil, for the most part, is excellent, though considerably inferior to that of Ohio. Good schools, particularly for young persons somewhat advanced, are numerous, though her common-school system is inferior to that of any Free State. A great many young men are really well informed, and can speak and write English without any admixture of African phrases, and often, they can scarcely be distinguished from those of the same age, brought up in Ohio or New-York. The number of young people who can write more correctly than the Governor must be very great. All this is owing to the employment of Northern teachers. It is frequently the case that young men, when possessed of means, come hither to Illinois, buy farms and stock them with mules, and here spending a portion of their time, are much liked. Frequently they marry, and by this and other means. we have become very friendly. What I have just said applies to the middle class of Kentuckians, some of whom own a few slaves, and they form, with their connections, a majority. But in Kentucky, as else-where in the Slave States, it has been customary always to vote for slaveholders, even if the opposing candidate (being a non-slaveholder) is much more competent; and this is the reason why this State and North Carolina, and Tennessee and Missouri, are so misrepresented by their Governors. It is the slaveholders, and not the people who are taking State after State out of the Union, and the time is not far distant when the nonslaveholders of the South must seek their own preservation, for their personal liberty is destined to follow the loss of their political liberty, though it may be said this they never possessed. At the present time Kentucky is changing a little; the Secession flags are coming down, and their troops are disbanding. They see that, if necessary, a hundred thousand troops can at a month's notice be ready to cross the border; and the experience thus far of this unwarlike age is, that thing is so powerful, if not so convincing, as a well appointed army, ready to march at the tap of the drum. Kentucky sees in the sure progress of events that the fate of Missouri is to be here unless she returns to her duty. However, more than what she calls duty will be required of her; but wait a little, while it is remembered that Gov. Magoffin is no better than Gov. Jackson. Now, let us look at Arkansas. This is naturally a

very poor State, so far as soil is concerned, and yet it is said it has more slaves, in proportion to the whites, than any other-at any rate, the best parts of it are particularly so. The people have been described as very rich or very poor. In my opinion, they are all very poor; for, though a man may have 50 or 100 slaves, and 2,000 or 3,000 acres of land, yet if he live in a log house, and have no milk, no butter, and no fruit, if no schools are near, and if he bave ague a good part of the year, he is a poor man, poorer than I ever expect to be, whatever bad luck I may have. This is the true condition of a great part of Arkansus. In addition, the hand off the bottoms is comparatively worthless, except for raising cotton. A field of timothy or of tame grass is reldom seen, thousands never saw red clover, and the average yield of corn does not exceed twelve bushels per acre. More than all, the seasons are very dry. Had not the grasping hand of European and Northern machinery been felt here, this region would be a wilderness to-day. But with Slavery prevailing, a social system, whose foundation is injustice, cruelty and crime, has been established by the help of a glimmer of civilization. The Secession element of this State is composed of two classes—the slaveholders and their sons, educated as gamblers, and petty officeholders, and the poor, miserable, white trush, who like to hunt and drink whisky, and at the head of these is the Governor. The small land-holders, who do their own work, would be Union men if they dared to be. Of all the dark places on the earth the darkest are the large cotton plantations of the semi-savage State of

Tennessee is a little lighter and brighter. The land s better, the streams are clearer and run swifter, and the sun seems to shine more cheerfully. Eastern Tenpessee, though sterile, except among the coves of the countains and along the water-courses, is settled by an honest, industrious, and mainly intelligent people, and this section, when considered with reference to elimate, health, good water, beautiful scenery, and ability to grow fine fruit, is the most desirable region in America, and perhaps in the whole world. Here the people live to a great age, and agues and pulmonary diseases are unknown. In the future, when there shall be no slaves, this part of Tennessee will be valued. and become the resort of the invalid, the wealthy, and the lover of whatever is beautiful in nature. There is scarcely a place in the world, unless it be the Island of Jersey, which is so well adapted for all kinds of fruit as this. Yet corn and other grains are raised here with some difficulty, and the average will not exceed ten bushels per acre.

While on the subject of grain-growing, I would say that the further South one goes he will find the ground and labor less and less capable of producing grain, and though Tennessee in the aggregate produces an enormous amount, it is owing to the large area planted. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the land which is under cultivation cannot be made to yield on an average over five bushels per acre, and perhaps not even that. A bale of cotton can be produced from ground which will not yield a peck of corn. In places in the extreme South they pretend to raise wheat, but how much you may guess when I tell you that cornbread is universally used by the rich and poor, and that it is frequently the case with families which own slaves that flour buscuit on Sunday morning is a great rarity, and that the children think as much of it as ours would of the finest sweet-cake which our wives can make.

Let me tell you snother thing, the result of my ex perience, and agricultural writers may set it down as fact, that the best grain-growing regions lie north of 38 degrees, and that the further you go South, the less able is the soil to produce grain, and by consequence to sustain animal life. The same is to be said of apples and of the various grapes. The postical idea which people have that the tropical regions can sustain a greater population than the temperate regions is a great error, and as for sustaining and bring ing up a vigorous people, it is wholly incapable of doing it. Hence I conclude, and I think very justly, that wealth is found within certain latitudes, and poverty within others, while, if Slavery exist in both, will diminish the one, and increase the other. The cause for this may briefly be said to be the long dry seasons. Even here in Southern Illinois, I find on my farm north of Cairo a Spring wonth, called February,

which I know not what to do with, for the weather is warm and yet nothing grows; then through the long fall, day after day, the thermometer ranges from 75° to 85,° and unless it happens to rain the fields become deserts. In addition to this, the heat causes a variety of bilious diseases, during which we as much calculate on using a certain number of bottles of Ayre s ague cure or some such medicine as we do of using a certain number of bushels of grain. Set down another fact then-good and permanent health in the Souti-Western States is unknown, and this is shown from the Census reports, by which it appears that the white population does not increase as fast as it does in the Northern S ates. Children are raised with difficulty; the crop, so to speak, is as uncertain as that of corn, and I venture to say that one-third more children die at the South than at the North. To lose a child is nothing, so common is the event; but, of course, when one is out of the way, room is made for another, and to a stranger the activity in this respect is remarkable.

What might be made of this country if the people were free, and the laborer everywhere owned the land, one may speculate upon, and when he sees the homes of Yankees who go thither often with small means and make old worn-out places blossom and bloom, he begins to suspect that there is something in men as well as in climate.

I now come to speak of the wealth of the people of the South-Western Slave States, and, fear I may be thought to exaggerate, I here say I will not tell the whole truth. I'll keep some back for another time. Now, men who go through on boats and cars, and stop in cities and large hotels, know nothing to what I do-I who have gone among the people of every class, I who have staid with them hundreds of nights, Sandays and all, and gone to meetings and frolics, and traveled hours in the woods, where sometimes there was a road and sometimes not, trying to find a place to stay over night-and, having visited more than a thousand plantations, and slept and eat in I know not how many hovels and talked with them all, and, if I choose, can talk precisely as they do, and they wouldn't suspect I was born up North-I say, I think I ought to know something about them.

The impression which one gets on going South is the general dilapidation or carelessuess which appears, even upon some of the best plantations. The nice, white houses so common at the North, even in the remotest agricultural districts, with green blinds, with clean door-yards, and well-kept shrubbery, saug barns, green mendows, and corner school-houses, are nowhere seen. The furniture of the houses is of the commonest description, and to make short work with it, I estimate that there are not decent chairs enough in the whole South to give a half a set to each family. For there are to-day, and there have been for every day for more than ten years past, more than 30,000 people in Tennessee alone, who have not a foot of land or a bit of work to do. I am speak ng of whites, and not of negroes at all. A bushel of corn-meal, a side of bacon, and a little coffee, will be all that a family of this class can ever expect to get beforehand, and it is often they have neither coffee nor bacon. If they have a cow, and she " comes up." they may have milk, but as for butter, some have heard of it, some have seen it, few have eaten it. And the fact is, many, yes, many who own from two to five slaves, are little better off. I staid with a man who had 15 slaves and 400 acres of land, where he had lived forty years, and his house was not worth fifty cents; what ny fare was, you may guess. I have seen hundreds of families living in log cabins, 10 or 12 feet square, where the children run around as naked as ever they were born, and a bedstead or chair was not in the bouse, and never will be. I have seen the children eat wheat and grass, growing in the field. I have seen them eat dirt. saw children here on my own place, in Southern Illinois, last year, eat dirt, they were so bungry. Southern Illmois has been a City of Refuge for the poor people of the Slave States. Folks thought Humboldt told a big story when he gave an account of the clay-enting Indians of South America. Of course, where poverty is so general, and where the slaves are few, the slaves cannot fare much worse than their masters. It is generally said by the people of the Slave States that they prefer corn bread, but, place the two kinds before them, and you will see which they like best. No class of people like corn bread, and, no people, as a general thing, are worth much who can get nothing else.

For the most part, the people of these regions manufactore all their every-day clothing, and their garments look as though they were made for no other purpose than to keep them warm and to cover their nakedness; beauty of coloring and propriety in fitting are little re-Every man who is not rich is a shoemaker. Blacksmith-shops are innumerable, and yet I have sent a boy over eighty miles from shop to shop, and then did not get a horse shod. Men call themselves gunsmiths, but they only stock guns. There are carpenters, and cabinet-maters, and chair-makers, and all this, working badly with poor tools. The sum is, there s no real discipline of mind among them, no real ingenuity, no education, no comfortable houses, no good victuals, nor do they know how to cook, and when I go among them, what troubles me most is, they have no grass, no clover, no hay.

And yet, as fine and well-disposed men, and as anxous to improve, are to be found in the South-Western States as are to be found anywhere. They are as honest as men ever are, and they will treat a stranger the best they know how. The trouble is, the large slaveholders have got all the good land. There can be no schools, and if the son of a poor man rises above his condition there is no earthly chance for him. He can only hope to be a slave-driver, for an office is not his. or he must leave and go to a Free State. Were there no Free States, the white people of the South would today be slaves.

But while Secession rears its horrid front and threatens the destruction of this Government, let us consider whether it has wealth enough to secure its object, for it certainly has not men. By wealth I mean, as every one does, foo l, clothing, or what will buy it, houses, furniture, cattle, and whatever makes life agreeable. Now, I am certain there is more wealth in any twenty townships, each five miles square, in any of the counties of the Western Reserve of Ohio, than in the same iven number of counties (south of Kentucky and exuding a few cities) of the whole Southern States. Ang I venture to say there are as many reading men in one of these townships as in any one of those counties; and that there are more children who go to school, and can read well, in one of those townships, than in any one of those counties. There are, also, more educated and handsome women in one of those townships, who can play well on the piano after doing a good washing, than in any fifty of those counties. Finally, any one of those townships can produce more grain, more good cattle, more butter and cheese, more wool, and of all that is required to supply the natural and artificial wants of human beings, than the average of any one of all those counties. But King Cotton rises up and inquires what they can do without him. ' Toreply is, that the women of the Western Reserve spend more time in reading novels than would be required to spin flax enough to clothe every inhabitant in inen from head to toe, for the raising of flax is nothing. The first sheet I ever lay upon, the first shirt I ever wore, my mother span and wove, and I am old enough to remember when men folks cared no more for cotton than they did for a house paved with gold. Nor vould I hesitate to compare hundreds of other sections of the North with the South, well knowing the comparative wealth of each, but I selected the Western Reserve because it has been particularly abused by the

Perhaps it will be said that in estimating the wealth of the South I have not included the many millions which negroes represent. Most true. But in a time of war, and in this war, I cannot see how slaves are to be considered anything but a source of weakness and poverty, instead of being a source of wealth and strength. Still, I will estimate negro wealth that is property in man. Suppose free white men at the outh raised all the cotton that is now, raised, and there were no negroes, would that country be poorer? Or,

suppose that all the labor done at the South could be done by machinery, would they be worth a cent the less? I cannot see that they would be. If, then, the people or the power which does the labor is to be computed as worth so many dollars, then I, my-elf, who work, am worth ten or twenty hundred dollars, and all men at the North who labor are worth a certain sum, which is to be added to the rest of our wealth, And this is the substance of the idea that there is property in man. Wilberforce called it a " wild and

guilty phantasy," and it is as false as it is wicked. I was going to speak of the women of the South more than ha f of whom chew tobacco, by which it would be seen how degraded and forlorn many an honest woman may become through the influence of Slavery, but I have neither time nor courage, and I hope that, from "these few lines," you will get some ides of the health, of the wealth, and of the resources of the South, or, in particular, the South-West.

Now, a few words regarding our troops, around whom the Secessionists are howling like wolves around the adventurous pioneer. Government has gone to work to fill up a space of about five acres within the levees, at the junction of the rivers, and this will be the commencement of an enterprise which, when completed, will place Cairo high and dry, and enable it to become, what it is by nature, the most important commercial point in America west of New-

Now, I do not consider Cairo an unhealthy place, as much so as places off from the river and upon the helis, for these two mighty streams seem to carry along with them a vast current of air, producing a c nstant breeze on shore; and every one's experience is, that there is very little ague here in comparison with other piaces, while most other diseases are no worse than elsewhere. However, there is a disease prevalent here, that is, among men coming from the North. This is the chronic dysen'ery, and it was of this we lost so trany soldiers in Mexico. It seems to be caused by dampness and heat, and by drinking freely of sour beverages, such as lemonade, sour wine, and the like, and by eating acid and unripe fruit, which so weaken the lining of the lower bowels as to cause frequent discharges, which, though not painful, cause great depression of spirits and unfit the subject for exercise. After a little, ulceration ensues, which is difficult to heal, but, if it is not cured, death is certain to result. It frequently runs several months, and sometimes for years. The physicians may not suspect that this disease is peculiar to this region, but the writer hereof knows well that it is, and that they cannot be too soon in preparing and applying the remedies which are

required, and which are specific.

All business in Southern Illinois is suspended. Vast quantities of chickens and eggs are usually sent to New-Orleans at this season, but now these articles bring no price; our currency has "gone up," and we stand looking upon one another. But from below us begins to come a cry and a lamentation; there a famine commencing, and we can only evert our eyes and close our ears to the sights and sounds of a starving people. For these mighty rivers, which have borne untold millions of weath in an uninters pted stream to the near and far South, are closed, and nothing passes. The sitence or the savagen-ss which reigned here before the discovery of America is returning.

There are said to be five, or ten, or lifteen, or twenty thousand Sec-ssionists within a few hours' sait of Cairo, and that they are going to attack us; but my opinion is they intend doing nothing of the kind, for this is the Gibraltar of the West, and they know that the Government will hold the key so long as these waters run. But I doubt not there is to be a step forward-a descent upon Memphis, I believe; but when it is to be. I do not know, and even if I did I ought not to speak of it, unless upon the eve of execution.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. FROM GRAFTON-CAMP DOINGS AT THE BURNT BRIDGES-THE WAY THE BOYS EMPLOY THEM-SELVES-MATTERS AND THINGS ABOUT FAIR-MONT-HOW THE SECESSIONISTS THERE ACTED, AND HOW THEY FLED—THE JUBILANT DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNION MEN-THE TROOPS IN GRAFTON-THEIR CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS—THOMPSON'S MEN INTRENCHING THEMSELVES AT PHILIPPI.

ING THEMSELVES AT PHILIPPI.
Correspondence of The Wheeling (%a.) Intelligence:
GRATION, Friday Night.
We were detained lest night at Mannington, as I told you in a hasty note this morning. We left there this morning pretty early, and in a very short time arrived at the Burnt Bridge. Here we found all the Wheeling boys except the Clay Guards and Rough and Ready s', together with the Pittsburgers, and the Ohio Sixteenth. They were all in good health and spirits, and enjoying themselves as much as was becoming, in view of the funeral that was to take place during the morning. Most of them were billing and strolling view of the funeri that was to sace place during the morning. Most of them were lolling and strolling about the camp, and several squads scouting around the woods, shooting at squire is and woodcocks, in lieu of more enticing game. Some were going through their drill—some lying in their tents reading newspapers, for which they all have a great fondness—some washing their clothes and hanging them out on buscles to dry—others engaged in brightening their muskets, wille here and there might be seen one of a more chilosophical or imaginative turn of mind, lying on his back in the shade, gazing into the serene sky of a Summer's morning, reveling in the luxuriance of surrounding nature, and wishing, pe haps, that there was no cloud of war to throw its shadow over such a scene, were at work rebuilding the lower bridge, the upper one having already been fluished before we arrived. one having already been finished before we arrived. Here, under guard, was the Secession prisoner of whom I told you, Martin, from Worthington. He is said to be very defant, avows himself a Secessionist, and declares he never will be anything else—that he will die a thousand dea ha before he will change his professions of sentiment. It is not expected that he will have to go through more than a thousandth part of that heroic programme which he has laid out for himself.

The man who was accidentally killed yesterday was Frederick Torrel of Allexheev City, and member of a Wellsburg company. His body was conveyed this morning to a graveyard near Mannington, and buried with the honors of war. The wounded man is Alex.

morning to a graveyard near Mannington, and buried with the honors of war. The wounded man is Alex. D. Mather of Pittsburgh. He is doing very well. Such carelessness on the part of the troops as that from which these men gered is very reprehensible.

A couple of men is my pyesterday prepared themselves for serious numbers. One was baptized, and the other made his will. Both are now ready for the ensanguined field of battle, one having disposed of his earthly possessions, and the other having secured a place in a mess in heaven. When our men go in battle with such sober preparations, "Secessionists" had better look out.

had better look out.

There was yet nearly half a day to spend before we There was yet nearly half a day to spend before we could get away, and as the san was coming down with a fervid glow, you may well suppose the subscriber spent it in the shade, looking down into the clear, placid pools of Buffalo Creek, and wishing himself, as Dickens says, "a whale or a minnow," or anything clee that swims in water.

Meanwhile the troops had gone to packing up and loading their camp equipage, and by the time the lower bridge was ready for crossing, the trains were filled, and about 10 o clock all the troops comprising the Virginia Regiment, except two companies, and the

filled, and about 10 o clock all the troops comprising the Virginia Regiment, except two companies, and the Ohio Sixteenth, except one company (which was left behind to guard the bridges), steamed away on threatrains for Grafton, leaving a round of their heartiest cheers for their comrades left behind, who looked doleful enough because they couldn't come along.

At Fairmont there was a great crowd of people collected, and as the soldiers went by, their band playing, these people sent up some of the biggest cheers that have yet been invented in this country. The people at Fairmont eclipsed those at Mannington in their joy at the appearance of the troops. To them it was a real deliverance from the jaws of Secession, and they were so glad over it that it wasn't possible for them to be any gladder and contain themselves. The two advance companies who got there a day or two ago, were

were so gladder and contain themselves. The two advance companies who got there a day or two ago, were literally overwhelmed with gratitude. Tables were spread all over the town, houses were thrown open, and the soldiers were pressed to eat and drink without sint and without charge. Everybody—men, women, and children—vied with one another who should show them the most attention and minister to their wants.

The scenes about Fairmont are described as exceedingly ludicrous, when the first hint of the approach of the soldiers got to the ears of the Secessionists. The Union men had been living for some time in hourly dread and under a system of threats and intimidation, and when they saw the Secessionists running to and fro, and gathering in eager little knots on the street corners, they supposed some new stroke of the enemy was te be the result, and were in a bushel of trouble about the impending crisis. Well, the impending crisis arrived, and they too got the news. Then the Secessionists made tracks in all directions, and with the most laughable speed—taking whatever means of convergence, they could get some of them taking their most laughable speed—taking whatever means of con-veyance they could get, some of them taking their neighbors' horses, even. Nobody knows where they wep, and it is doubtful if they knew where they

would go. The terrific and all-absorbing idea that an immense army, who would just alsughter them off like beeves, was right after them, was all they could think of; and it has been sufficient to rid this section of them for a while at least. The Hon. Z. Kidwell, valiant though he has heretofore been, was eeized hise the rest with the panic. He rushed to the stable, got out a horse and buggy, and, fearful of being seen, drove out a back way and fed most ignominionaly. All the leading Seco-sionists about the place have done the same, and it is no wonder the Union people rejcice. Licent. O Brien of the Rough and Keadys succeeded in making four captures at this place. One was Walker, the telegraph operator, a Mr. Nicholson of Webster who it is b lieved is largely in the secrets, and can make some important dicclosures; Geo. D. Mathews, son of Charles Ma hews, now a prisoner in y-ur city, and Austin Merrill, a very prominent, shrewd and enterprising Secession leader. Young Mathews was son of Charles Ma hews, now a prisoner in your city, and Austin Merril, a very prominent, shrewd and enterprising Secession leader. Young Mathews was arrested yesterday, and released, and on an order of the Colonel rearcested to-day. These prisoners, together with Martin, are all here. They will probably be sent to Whes-ling shortly, or as seon as enough more are caught to make up a car-load.

We arrived here in Graffon in time for supper, and found the whole town alive with enthusiasm and waiting for the soldiers. I have already exhausted all my slender stock of expletives in attempting to describe

found the whole town alive with enthusiasm and waiting for the soldiers. I have already exhausted all my stender stock of expletives in attempting to describe the joy created further back on the road, by the appearance of the troops, and cannot undertake to picture to you what it is bere. Just imagine a man reprieved under the gallows, and restored at one stroke to an honorable position in society; or a drowning man, in the last agonies, snatched from the jaws of death and brought to without the recovering pangs, or anything else unmeasurably extravagant, and you may, by drawing largely on imagination, conceive the feelings of the people of Grafton at their deliverance. For the last hour there has been such a terrific uproor in the streets that I could scarcely write. What with drumming and fifing, and cheering and singing, one can hardly hear his ears, much less think his thoughte. Shortly after our arrival, the 9th Indiana Regiment, which had come to Benwood just as we started, came in after us, only to add, by its presence to the already overflowing enthusium. Shortly afterware the little girls and young ladies of the town paraded on the street, dressed in a unique but appre priate dress, that appears to be peculiar to this place and Fetterman, where we saw a few. It consists of an apron, which is simply the American flag, the blue ground of stars coming up over the bosom and the rest being the stripes of red and white. It is very beautiful, and the effect is striking. The soldiers cheered them tremendously, and brought out their band and played several of their best pieces. After this was all over, the fifers got to tooting on that ear-piercing instrument, and all the and brought out their band and played several of their best pieces. After this was all over, the fifers got to tooting on that ear-piercing instrument, and all the martial music ever invented, together with your bumble servant, has been tortured with them most unmercifully for the last half hour.

The Secession troops, who fled from here so igno-miniously, it is said are at Philippi, intrenching them-selves in expectation of an attack. It is not improb-able that a force will be sent out some time to-night as the action of the propose of dis-

selves in expectation of an attack. It is not improbable that a torce will be sent out some time to-night as far as Webster, by railroad, for the purpose of dislodging them. There is a great commotion among the trains and the troops at this writing, but nobody knows what is going on but the officers, and they won't tell. It is generally understood here that Andecson is advancing over the North-Western Virginia Railroad, but has been detained at West Union (Doddridge County) by burnt bridges. He is expected here shortly, I believe. While I write, an officer of the Indiana Regiment is making a little speech to his men under my window. Something is up, I think. Can hear, perhaps, before this is closed.

Neeson was taken prisoner at Pruntytown by a few Union men night before last, but was raleased next morning by a troop of 75 Secession cavalry.

I find here our triend and fellow-citizen, T. B. H. David, who is Government Superintendent of Telegraph, and has full charge of all the operations connected therewith. He has done an amount of hard work since the Government took passession of the telegraph in this part of the State that would seem incredible to shose unacquainted with the character of the business, and very much of the promptness and success with which things are being done upon this line of road between Grafton and Wheeling is due to his efficiency. The line on the North-Western Railroad is yet to be set to rights.

It is late, and the subscriber tired.

Grafton, which is how the point of so much interest throughout this section of Virginia, contains ordinarily about 1,000 souls. It is built about as scattering and irregularly as it well could be without as good deal of ingenuity. The principal portion of the town lies along a rough hillside on the northere side of the Tygarts Valley and Three Fook (which here forms a jone-tion with it), there being some few houses across Three

ingenuity. The principal portion of the town lies along a rough hilbside on the northern side of the Tygarts Valley and Three Fork (which here forms a jonetion with it), there being some few houses across Three Fork and a few more over the river. There are some four or five hotels in the place, and about as many stores. There are two or three churches, one printing office, and these together comprise about all the public buildings in the City of Gratton, for it has a city government, if nothing more. The B. & O. R. E. have several buildings, among them a large engine-house and a still larger machine shop. Indeed, the distinguishing and only feature of this town is that it is a railroad town. It was created by railroad enterprise, built by railroad money, and inhabited, for the most part, by railroad money, and inhabited, for the most part, by railroad men, who are at the same time Union men of the true blue and unconditional stamp. Their vote on the ordinance proves this beyond cavil, there being nearly 300 Union to one Secession vote. I saw the man to-day who cast that vote, and he looks as though he woulin't do it again if he had it to do over. Many of the houses are now vacant here, the owners having gone off during Bill Thompson's reign of terror. The Wheeling boys are quartered in some of them for the present. Doubtless the fugitives will return, now that Uncle Sam is here to protect them.

And speaking of Bill Thompson, regainds me that I

the present. Doubtless the fugitives will return, now that Uncle Sam is here to protect them.

And speaking of Bill Thompson, reminds me that I was turning over the register at the Radroad Hotel today, and found registered, some days back, his name, 'W. P. Thompson, Prov. Army'' (the landord says he left without paying his bill, and a great many other names equally distinguished; among them the redoubtable "Thos. Surghnor, Captain of the Barboar forces," the whilom editor-in-chief of The Barboar Leftersonion. This same little Surghnor wouldn't force, the whilom contormicated of the Barbone Juffersonian. This same little Surghnor wouldn't make more than two mouthfuls for a big seven-foot Indianian I saw stalking around town to-day. This registry is quite an interesting record. Nearly all the prominent Secessionis s in the country appear to have prominent Secessionis s in the country appear to have stopped here during Thempson's reign, many of them registered "Provisional Army," and some with a little note appended in pencil, "not paid." I suppose the "fent'al emergency," as Carlisle would say, under which they left, was so terrifying, that they forgot to liquidate. It is not to be supposed for a moment that such chivalric Southern gentlemen had not the specie when their defines.

about their clothes.

But I was speaking of Grafton. When the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad was projected, nine years ago, or even at the time the North-Western Virginia Railroad was begun, four years later, the ground on which this town now stands was a primeval forest, with but a single log but and a small opening around it. The junction of the two roads at this point was what junction of the two roads at this point was what created Grafton, and what at the same time killed ap Fetterman, a couple of miles below, which place was becoming a considerable railroad town, and which, even in its declining days, has had the renown of quartering the first Confederate army in this part of the State, and very lively the last one.

There is a small suspension bridge here over Three Fork, and a very fine railroad bridge across the Tygart's Valley, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad. It is a matter of surprise that this was not destroyed by the retreating mileontents on their way to

Fork, and a very fine railroad bridge across the Tygart's Valley, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad. It is a matter of surprise that this was not destroyed by the retreating malcontents on their way to the mountains of Hepsidam. Nothing could have been ensier, and the loss would have been very great. But the scoundrels were so frightened that they could not think of anything but putting distance between them and Col. Kelly's command.

The Western Virginian, which was compelled to succumb for one week, is out again to-day in full blast. Long may it wave.

Several prisoners have been brought in to-day, and many Seccesionists have come in voluntarily and given themselves up. They have all been treated courteously, and released where there were no specific charges against them. Some half dozen prisoners are yet confined up stairs over the telegraph office. Martin, Merrill, and some others are out on parole.

A great many people from the surrounding country were in town to-day, among them many men who had voted the Secession ticket, and up to this time sympathized with the movement. Most of teem had interviews with Col. Kelly. They told him they had been deceived by their leaders. They had been led to believe that Northren troops would "invade their sacred soil," to kill, burn, pillage, devastate, and commit the most barbarous ourrages. Here were these troops among them now; they found them not only soldiers, but good citizens and gentlemen, who respected them and their rights, both of person and property, and who came among not to oppress and outrage, but to relieve and protect. The people and soldiers mingle freely, and the best possible feeling prevails. A revulsion is taking place very rapidly, and it will not be surprising if it spreads in a short time all over this part of the State. Those who sympathized with Secession from honest ignorance are beginning to realize that they have been misled and deceived. At Clarksburg, so I hear, prominent Secessionists are turning over. James Jackson, esq., a leading—a

To-day has been very dull here, although the town is alive with soldiers and citizen. No stirring incidents, nor "moving accidents by flood and field," to record. One of the Chio volor teers has relieved the tedium somewhat by making hy de speeches to delighted arows. All agree that he v, a tip-top speaker, it he is

only a private. There is good material of mind as well as physique in the Buckeye boys. About noon a train came in on the North-Western Virginia Railroad, and reported the road now clear to Parkersburg; also, a regiment at Clarksburg, and more coming. A gentleman who came through from Parkersburg confirms what we have beard about Gen. Jackson growling because the soldiers encamped on his grass. He came into a room where the officers were counseling, and told them angrily that if this was Union, he wanted no more of it; that they had violated his rights of property in a shameful munner, &c. A gentleman who was present at once offered his fields, and the encampment was moved off the premises of the irate General. No troops have yet arrived from that direction.

Two more Indiana regiments arrived this evening from Benwood—great, stalwart, splendid-looking fallows. They were received with immense applause.

A short time before dark seven companies, four of them Wheeling companies, received marching orders, and soon everything was activity—drilling and preparing while the train was getting ready. They were to go out to Webster, on the North-Western Virginia Rail oad, and thence march to Philippi, where the Secession force is encamped. They were to move in two divisions, one on each side of the river, and true surround the enemy. The boys were eager for the Iray, and everybody anticipated a sirring night of it; but just about the time everything was in readiness for starting the order was countermanded, much to the chagrin of the soldiers and the disappointment of everybody. The countermand was given by Brigadier-Gen Thos. A. Morris, who, with his saff, arrived this evening with the Indiana troops, after the order to march had been issued, and who now takes command here.

The Cameron Company were sent forward this evening with the Indiana troops, after the order to march had been issued, and who now takes command

here.

The Cameron Company were sent forward this morning to guard the bridge and the great viaduct on

Chent River.

We have heard here this evening of the accidental shooting of one of the guards at Bornt Bridge Camp. It ought to be called Camp Culamity. There have been no accidents here as yet. All the bars are closed, and no firing of guns is allowed within the corporate limits.

The Rough and Ready, Changle are still at the Mon-

The Rough-and-Ready Guards are still at the Mos-

The Rough-and-Ready Guards are still at the Monongahela Bridge, excepting a detachment of ten, under Least. O'Brien, who brought the Fairmont prisoness up, and are still here. Two of these prisoners Walker and Mathews, who were telegraph operators at Fairmont, completely destroyed the machinery in the office before vacating it.

Any specula ion as to the future movements of troops from here is mere guess work. Of course none but the commanding officers know what is going to be done until it is done. For various reasons, however, I think it improbable that any important move will be made for two or three days. There is yet a want of organization in the different departments that needs to be applied.

I hear the Clay Guards and the other Wheeling con I hear the Clay Guards and the other Wheeling com-panies very highly complimented here for their good conduct, their gentlemanly and soldierly bearing, their activity and efficiency on duty, their subord nation and respect for their officers, and for their entire general line of conduct, as gentlemen and soldiers. Many of them have had a hard time of it, a great deal of duty to perform, and but little to eat, owing to some short-coming in the commissariat. It is hoped this will be different hereafter.

THE OUTRAGES OF SECESSIONISTS.

THE OUTRAGES OF SECESSIONISTS. Extract from a private letter dated MORGANTOWN, Va., May 31, 1861.

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Mordan Town, Va., May 31, 1861.

Knowing that you cannot get any reliable information from this section, I have concluded to give you a few items of news from our once quiet village, but which now abounds with all the pomp and circumstance of war. Last Friday or Saturday about 1.200 Confederate troops took possession of Graiton; about 500 were from Marion, Barbour, Randolph, and come other of the upper counties; not more than one company from each county, the remainder were from the valley, and down about the N r h Carolina line. They drove out almost every one from Grafton, presed horses and men into the service, and maltreated the people generally. Nearly one hundred fled here, and through here on Sunday night and Mouday morning. During the day the alarm was spread that the Secssion troops were marching on this place, which fortunately was not the case, and the rumor was caused by the desertion of about 100 Secessionists, who were fisceing in this direction.

The people in our village, animated by the spirit of their forefathers, flew to arms, and every gun in the place was soon brought into requisition. I fancied that Morgantown pre-ented a scene similar to that of Lexington, on June 17, 1775. Romers were dispatched through the country, pickets were thrown out, guards were posted, and soon preparation was made for battle.

Fanners left their plows, arisans their shops, and

gnards were posted, and soon preparation was made for battle.

Farmers left their plows, artisans their shops, and through the entire night our hardy yeomanry were pouring into town with their oft-tried and trusty rifles, and the next day our friends from Penesylvania promptly came to our rescue; so that by Tuesday evening there could not have been less than 2,000 in this place. By this time all apprehension of an attack had passed away; and our boys wanting to see some fuathree hundred voluntered to go to Grafton and pay their respects to our Eastern friends, and to give them a warm reception to our mountain homes.

The party consisted of Captain Oliobant's, and some other Pennsylvanians, tog-ther with our mendial under the command of Uncle James Evans. They commenced their march at 94 o'clock on Wednesday norning, passing through Independence and Newburg, and encamped that night at Evansville. The Secessionists left Grafton on Tuesday morning, and concentrated at Philippi, Barbour County. We went to Grafton on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock and took possession. The Government troops had not yet come on from Wheeling, but 600 or 700 men, parts of the let Virginia and 16th Regiments Ohio Volunteera, arrived at 2 o'clock, under Colonel Kelly. They had been on the road several days, and were delayed in repairing the burned bridges. There being no further use for the command which had marched from Morgantown, some of them started for home that evening.

Col. Kelly said the expected to have 5,006 men at town, some of them started for home that evening. Col. Kelly said he expected to have 5,000 me.

Col. Kelly said he expected to have 5,000 mea st Grafton by noon to day (Fridsy.) Some of the bridges on the Parkersburg road have

Some of the bridges on the Parkersburg road have been burned, and 2,500 men are expected over that road to hight, under the command of Col. Anderson.

Our county gave 2,263 votes for the Union against 115 for Secession. Most of these who voted for Secession have since taken the oath of allegiance, and these say they will make the ret do so. You cannot now find one in our county who will admit that he is a Secessionist. You can have no idea how hard the people in come of the counties have been oppressed by Secesions.

Driven from their homes, their property destroyed, her are in no pleasant humor with Letcher, Wise & they are in no pleasant humor with Letcher, Wise & Co. The whole line of railroad will soon be in pos-Co. The whole live of railroad will soon be in pos-session of Government troops, and then we shall ex-pect our papers and letters, as we have not had any nail for some time until to-day, and that came via. Pittsburgh. I suppose we shall never find out the true vote of Virginia. If we had been permitted to have a fair vote, the ordinance would have been voted down by a tremendous majority. They can never thrush us in, even here.

HOW COL. KELLY WAS WOUNDED. ANOTHER ASSASSIN.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 4th inst. has the following account of the Philippi affair by an eye witness:

We learn from a gentleman who left Philippi at 9 o'clock ye-terday morning, and arrived here last night at 11, that the Secessionists were routed about daylight yesterday morning. They were not expecting an attack. They were first lired upon from a battery attack. They were first lired upon from a battery attacked to an Indiana Regiment. They fired one shot in return and fied, leaving all their arms, horses, provisions, ammunition, &c. Col. Kelly with his command was on the opposite side of the town from where the fire commenced. Only two of the Secessionists were killed, and not more than half a dozen taken prisoners, among whom is Willey, who was captured in the woods by Capt. George Robinson. After the Secessionists fied, and Col. Kelly was marching lato town at the head of his command, he was approached by a desperado named Mart Johnson of Prantytown, who shot him with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his breast. Johnson was immediately seared, and would have been instantly pinioned to the earth by a hundred bayonets, but that the magnanimous Colonel ordered the men to spare him. It is thought that had the Indiana Regiment delayed fifteen minutes longer in opening the fire, the whole 1,600 Secessionists could have been captured.

Col. B. F. Kelly is a native of Ohio County, Virginia, and was born in the vicinity of Wneeling. He is should 50 years of age. He is well known and highly We learn from a gentleman who left Philippi at 9

Col. B. F. Kelly is a native of Ohio County, Virginia, and was born in the vicinity of Wheeling. He is about 55 years of age. He is well known and highly esteemed in Virginia, in Ohio, and in this city, where for the past five or aix years he has held the position of agent of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad. For a number of years he has been Colonel of a Virginia militia regiment, and on the breaking out of the rebellion he was called to the command of a loyal regiment. He received the first intimation by telegraph, and left Philadelphia and his position as railroad agent the very next day. His gallant aherity is the more notable from the fact that his relations in Virginia are nearly all Secessionists.

Il Secessionists.
On his arrival at Wheeling, Col. Kelly's regim eas On his arrival at Wheeling, Col. Kelly's regiment went into service at once, proceeding first to Grafton and dispersing the rebeis, and from themee marching all night to Philippi, in company with Col. Critt endeu's Indiana volunteers. At Philippi, the reb'As, 2,008 strong, were surprised and routed, with a log of fifteen killed. It was here that Col. K. was wounded. He is a brother of the Hon. Judge Kelly of Eric, Pa. He married Miss Goshorn of Wheeling. 'As has a son a volunteer in the rand a of the Nation A Guard of Philadelphia; another we with him in Virginia, and the rest are with his brother at Eric, Pa.